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GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

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CONTENTS.

Ordinance No. VIII of 1124.

WHEREAS under Article 10 of the Covenant entered into by the Rulers of Travancore and Cochin a Legislature for the United State of Travancore and Cochin consisting of the Raj Pramukh and the Legislative Assembly has been constituted;

Preamble.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the peace and good Government of the United State to make temporary provisions for the working of the Legislative Assembly and for certain matters consequential and incidental thereto until other provisions are made by the Legislature;

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 11 of the Covenant establishing the United State of Travancore and Cochin;

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJ PRAMUKH is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the United State of Travancore and Cochin Legislative Assembly (Second) Ordinance, 1124.

(2) It extends to the whole of the United State of Travancore and Cochin.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance,—

(i) "Covenant" means the Covenant entered into by the Rulers of Travancore and Cochin for the formation of the United State of Travancore and Cochin,

(ii) "the Government" means the Government of the United State of Travancore and Cochin,

(iii) "United State" means the State formed by the integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin, and

(iv) "Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly constituted under Article 10 of the Covenant.

PART I.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Council of Ministers.

3. (1) The Council of Ministers chosen by the Raj Pramukh under the provision contained in Article 7 of the Covenant to aid and advise the Raj Pramukh in the exercise of his functions, shall be collectively responsible to the Assembly.

(2) Before a Minister enters upon his office the Raj Pramukh shall administer to him the oath of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the First Schedule to this Ordinance.

(3) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Assembly may determine from time to time and until the Assembly so determines shall be as specified in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance.

PART II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Assembly.

4. The Legislative Assembly as constituted under Article 10 of the Covenant shall, as provided for therein, be the Legislative Assembly for the United State.

Oath or affirmation of members.

5. Every member of the Assembly shall before taking his seat make at the meeting of the Assembly an oath or affirmation in the following form and shall sign the Register of members of the Assembly kept for the purpose :—

"I A. B. a member of the Legislative Assembly of the United State of Travancore and Cochin do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India and to the Constitution of the United State of Travancore and Cochin as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter."

Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

6. (1) The Assembly shall choose two members of the Assembly to be respectively the Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and so often as the office of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall choose another member as the Speaker and Deputy Speaker as the case may be.

The Speaker elected under Ordinance No. III of 1124 shall be the first Speaker of the Assembly.

(2) Subject to the modification that the Speaker shall preside when the Deputy Speaker is to be elected and the Deputy Speaker shall preside when the Speaker is to be elected, the procedure laid down in Sections 8 to 11 of Ordinance No. III of 1124 shall, as far as may be, be applied to the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

(3) A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Assembly,—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly ;

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office for want of confidence by a resolution of the Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly provided that no resolution for the purpose shall be moved unless at least fourteen days notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

(4) The salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall be such as the Assembly may determine from time to time and until the Assembly so determines shall be as specified in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance.

Sessions of the Legislative Assembly.

7. (1) The Speaker of the Assembly may appoint such time and place for holding the session of the Assembly as he thinks fit, and may also, from time to time, prorogue such sessions.

(2) Any meeting of the Assembly may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by or under this Ordinance all questions before the Assembly shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present including the presiding authority, who shall, in case of equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

(4) The Assembly shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof.

Business and proceedings in the Legislative Assembly.

8. Until other rules are made by the Assembly provision may be made by rules framed by the Government under this Ordinance for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the Assembly and as to the persons to preside in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum and prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions specified in the rules.

Standing Orders.

9. It shall be lawful for the Assembly to make from time to time Standing Orders for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Assembly in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Ordinance. The first Standing Orders shall be made by the Government, but may be altered by the Assembly.

Any Standing Order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under this Ordinance shall, to the extent of the repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

10. Subject to such restrictions and conditions as to subjects and other matters as may be imposed by the rules made under this Ordinance, any member of the Assembly may ;—

Questions and resolutions.

(a) ask questions and supplementary questions;

(b) move resolutions.

11. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and subject to the provisions of the Covenant and the Instrument of Accession executed by the Raj Pramukh under Article 9 of the Covenant the Assembly may :—

Powers of the Assembly.

(a) make laws for the whole of the United State or any part thereof ;

(b) repeal or alter any law which for the time being is in force in the United State or in any part thereof.

12. Save as otherwise provided in this Ordinance no Bill or amendment or resolution shall be introduced or moved in the Assembly which would involve the repeal or amendment of or would be repugnant to any provisions of the Covenant.

Restriction on legislative or other proposals regarding the provisions of the Covenant.

13. It shall not be lawful for any member of the Assembly to introduce without the previous sanction of the Government any measure :—

Sanction of Government necessary for certain measures.

(a) affecting the public revenues of the United State or imposing any charge on such revenues ; or

(b) affecting the religion or the religions rites and usages of any class of the United State subjects.

14. The Raj Pramukh may where a Bill has been passed by the Assembly return the Bill for reconsideration by the Assembly specifying the matter or matters that he thinks require reconsideration.

Reconsideration of Bills

15. When a Bill has been passed by the Assembly the Bill shall be submitted to the Ráj Pramukh for his assent, No such bill shall become law until he has declared his assent thereto.

Assent of Raj Pramukh.

16. (1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenues of the United State shall be laid in the form of a statement, in this Ordinance referred to as the annual financial statement before the Assembly in each year and the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of the revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Assembly in the form of demands

Annual financial statement.

for grants. The Assembly may assent or refuse its assent to a demand or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed:

Provided that,—

(a) in regard to the subjects referred to in Articles 5, 8 and 14 of the Covenant appropriation for expenditure shall be made as provided in the said Articles;

(b) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Government communicated to the Assembly;

(c) no proposal for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating the borrowing of money or for amending the law with respect to any financial obligation of the United State shall be made except on the recommendation of the Government communicated to the Assembly.

Explanation.—A proposal shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the purposes aforesaid by reason only that it provides for fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered.

(2) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the revenues of the State and the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to these heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the Assembly nor shall they be open to discussion by the Assembly at the time when the budget is under consideration:—

(i) Appropriation made under proviso (a) to the preceding sub-section.

(ii) Expenditure which is obligatory under any law.

(iii) Pensions and gratuities granted by either of the covenanting State of Travancore or Cochin, or under the rules of the Government.

(iv) Interest on loans and sinking fund charges.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenues or moneys does or does not relate to the above head of expenditure the decision of the Government shall be final.

Authentication of schedule of authorised expenditure.

17. (1) The Raj Pramukh shall authenticate by his signature a schedule specifying—

(a) the grant made by the Assembly under sub-section (1) of the last preceding section; and

(b) the several sums relating to items mentioned in sub-section (2) of the last preceding section.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, no expenditure from the revenues of the United State shall be deemed to be duly authorised unless it is specified in the Schedule so authenticated.

Supplementary statement of expenditure.

18. If in respect of any financial year further expenditure from the revenues of the United State becomes necessary over and above the expenditure theretofore authorised for that year, the Government shall lay before the Assembly a supplementary statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure and the provisions of this Ordinance relating to the financial statement shall apply to such supplementary statement.

Statement of expenditure for part of a year.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, the Government may lay before the Assembly a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of United State in respect of part of a financial year and then the provisions of the preceding sections shall have effect in relation to that statement.

Freedom of speech.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and to the Rules and Standing Orders regulating the procedure of the Assembly, there shall be freedom of speech in the Assembly and no member shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Assembly or any committee thereof and no person shall be liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the Assembly of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

Freedom from arrest.

21. Every member of the Assembly except when he is charged with a criminal offence, shall be privileged from arrest in going to and returning from and while within the precincts of the Chamber of the Assembly.

Allowance to members.

22. The allowances of members of the Assembly shall be such as the Assembly may determine from time to time and until the Assembly so determines shall be as specified in the second Schedule to this Ordinance.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Power to make rules.

23. The Government may make rules for the purpose of this Ordinance which may contain such general and supplemental provisions as appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Action taken by the Speaker to be valid.

24. All actions taken in respect of the Assembly before the date of this Ordinance by the Speaker elected in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. III of 1124 (the United State of Travancore and Cochin Legislative Assembly Ordinance, 1124) shall be as valid and effective as if they were taken in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or the Rules framed thereunder.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Vide Section (3) 2.

A

Either

Oath of Office of Premier/Minister.

I.............. .... do swear (solemnly affirm) that in the office of Premier/Minister of the United State of Travancore and Cochin I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Constitution of the United State of Travancore and Cochin and of India and that I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of the State without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. So help me God.

Oath of Secrecy.

I..................................do swear (solemnly affirm) that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Premier/Minister in the United State of Travancore and Cochin except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Premier/Minister. So help me God.

or

Oath of office of Premier/Minister

I .... do swear (solemnly affirm) that in the office of Premier/Minister of the United State of Travancore and Cochin I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Constitution of the United State of Travancore and Cochin and of India and that I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of the State without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

Oath of Secrecy.

I........ ....do swear (solemnly affirm) that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Premier/Minister in the United State of Travancore and Cochin except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Premier/Minister.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

A.—Salary and Allowances of Ministers.

Vide Section (3) 3

The Ministers shall be paid a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem.

Each Minister shall be provided with free furnished quarters or a house rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem in lieu thereof and a car maintained at Government cost, an amount of Rs. 175 per mensem being fixed towards petrol, oil and cleaner's expenses.

The Ministers shall be given daily and travelling allowances at the following rates. for journeys performed hy them in the discharge of their official duties:—

(i) *Inside the United State of Travancore and Cochin*: A daily allowance of Rs. 10 when travelling by car and cost of air ticket and daily allowance when travelling by air.

(ii) *Outside the United State of Travancore and Cochin*.- When travelling hy train cost of oue and a half first class railway ticket and when by road a mileage of Re. 1. When travelling by air to places outside the United State they shall be entitled to get actual plane fare plus half first class railway fare. They shall he entitled to a D. A. of Rs. 30 except in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay where it will be Rs. 45.

B—SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER

Vide Section (6) 4

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assemhly shall be paid salaries at Rs. 700 and Rs. 350 per mensem respectively.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assemhly shall be provided with free furnished quarters or a house rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem in lieu thereof and a motor car maintained at Government cost, an amount of Rs. 175 per mensem heing fixed towards petrol, oil and cleaner's expenses.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall, for his journeys, in the discharge of his duties as such, be paid daily and travelling allowances at the same rates as the Ministers. The Deputy Speaker shall be paid travelling allowance at the same rates as first class officers of the Government, the rate of daily allowance being however Rs. 15.

C—ALLOWANCES OF THE MEMBERS.

Vide Section 22

The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be paid allowances at the following rates:—

For journeys by rail	Double first class railway fare,
For journeys by road	Eight annas per mile.

and

Daily allowance	Rs. 15.

or

A consolidated allowance of Rs. 120 per mensem at their option.

RAMA VARMA,
Raj Pramukh.

R. O. C. No. 42/49/Law.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections, 8. 9, 10, 16, 20 and 28 of the United State of Travancore and Cochin Legislative Assembly (Second) Ordinance, 1124 (VIII of 1124), the Government are pleased to make the following Rules and Standing Orders :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These Rules may be called the Legislative Assembly Rules.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. (1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Ordinance" means the "United State of Travancore and Cochin Legislative Assembly (Second) Ordinance, 1124;"

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of the Raj Pramukh;

"Finance Minister" means the Minister in charge of Finance.

"Member" means a member of the Assembly;

"Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers, and includes any member to whom such Minister may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

"Resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

"Secretary" means the Secretary to the Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary;

"Speaker" means the Speaker of the Assembly and includes any other person when presiding over the Assembly;

"Standing Order" means a Standing Order made under or in pursuance of the Ordinance.

(2) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Ordinance and not hereinbefore defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Ordinance.

In the computation of "clear days", Sundays and holidays are not excluded, but the day of the meeting and the day of receipt of notice by the Secretary are excluded.

Panel of Chairmen.

3 At the commencement of every session of the Assembly the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than two Chairmen any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker or whenever necessary, and in such circumstances as may be directed by the Speaker or, in his absence by the Deputy Speaker.

4. The Deputy Speaker and any Chairman of the Assembly shall when presiding over the Assembly have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these Rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such persoo so presiding:

Powers of person presiding.

Provided that when the office of the Speaker is vacant, the Deputy Speaker shall exercise the functions of the Speaker until a new Speaker assumes office.

5. (1) The Speaker shall be the head of the Assembly Office.

Assembly office.

(2) There shall be a Secretary to the Assembly.

(3) The Secretary and such other staff of the Assembly Office as the Speaker may in consultation with the Government consider to be necessary sball be appointed by the Speaker.

(4) The Speaker sball exercise in respect of the Assembly Office all powers of appointment, control and discipline:

Provided tbat be may delegate to any officer such of those powers as he thinks fit and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

6. (1) The presence of at least tbirty members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of tbe Assembly for tbe exercise of its powers.

Quorum.

(2) If within half an hour from the time appointed for holding a meeting on any day, the quorum is not present, or if the Speaker on a count at any time during a sitting ascertains that thirty members are not present, he shall adjourn the Assembly till the next day on which the Assembly ordinarily sits.

7. The Speaker after considering the state of business of the Assembly, and after consulting the Leader of the House may allot so many days as may be possible for non-official business and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of sucb business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of tbat class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with tbe consent of tbe Speaker.

Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

8. Subject to the conditions and restrictions in the following Rules, any member may ask any question for tbe purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern witbin the special cognisauce of the member to whom it is addressed.

Questions.

9. (1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify,—

Procedure for questions in Assembly.

(a) the official designation of the member to whom it is addressed, or if tbe question is addressed to a non-official member the name of such member; and

(b) the date upon which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answer.

(2) Unless the speaker, with the consent of the Minister concerned, otherwise directs, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer until five clear days have expired from the time when notice of the admission of such question by the Speaker has been given by the Secretary to the member to whom it is addressed.

(3). Not more than five questions asked by the same member shall be called for answer on any one day.

(4) The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such Department or Departments as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide, and on each such day unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, only questions relating to the Department or Departments for which time on that day has been allotted, and questions addressed to the non-official members, shall be placed on the list of questions for answer.

(5) If any question placed on the list of questions for answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, the member to whom the question is addressed shall forthwith lay upon the table of the Secretary a written reply to the questions, and no oral reply shall be required to such question and no supplementary questions shall be asked in respect thereof.

Provided that a member may, by notice given at any time before the meeting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice, and on such later day the question shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (4), be placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed:

Provided further that a postponed question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the time when the notice of postponement has been received by the Secretary.

Notice of questions.

10. Unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, not less than ten clear days' notice of a question shall be given.

Matters to which questions must relate.

11. (1) A question addressed to a Minister must relate to the public affairs with which he is officially connected or to a matter of administration for which he is responsible.

(2) A question addressed to a non-official member must relate to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the Assembly for which that member is responsible.

Matters on which questions shall not be asked.

12. No question shall be asked on any matter relating to or affecting the Covenant, the Instrument of Accession executed by the Raj Pramukh under Article 9 of the Covenant, and on any matter which is

under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in the United State.

13. In order that a question may be admissible, it must satisfy the following conditions, namely : —

Form and contents of questions.

(1) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible ;

(2) if it contains a statement by the member himself, he shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement ;

(3) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements ;

(4) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition or the solution of an abstract legal question ;

(5) it may not be asked as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity ;

(6) it shall relate to a single matter ;

(7) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information ; and

(8) it shall not be of excessive length.

14. The Speaker shall decide whether a question is or is not admissible under these Rules and may disallow any question when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or caculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the Assembly or is in contravention of the rules and shall disallow any question if it infringes the Rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

Speaker to decide admissibility of questions.

15. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

Prohibition of discussion on questions or answers.

16. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of furthar elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given :

Supplementary questions.

Provided that the Speaker shall disallow any supplementary question, if in his opinion, it infringes the Rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

17. (1) A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

Motions for adjournments.

(2) Notice of a motion under sub-rule (1) shall be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made both to the Speaker and to the Minister concerned.

18. The right to move the adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

Restrictions on power to make motion.

(1) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(2) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(3) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

(4) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Assembly within a reasonable time; and

(5) the motion must not deal with any matter relating to or affecting the subjects referred to in Rule 12.

19. If the Speaker is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Assembly, and ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly to move the adjournment. If objection is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken at 4 P. M., or, if the Speaker after consultation with the Leader of the House so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

Procedure to be followed.

20. (1) The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in Malayalam, Tamil or English.

Language of the Assembly.

(2) The official records of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be kept in English or in the language in which such proceedings were conducted in the Assembly.

21. (1) The Speaker shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

Decisions on points of order.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Speaker but, in doing so, shall confine himself to stating the point.

22. (1) The matter of every speech must be strictly relevant to the business before the Assembly.

Form, contents and subject matter of speech.

(2) A member while speaking must not—

(a) refer to any matter on which a judicial decision is pending;

(b) make a personal charge against a member;

(c) discuss or deal with any matter relating to or affecting the subjects referred to in Rule 12;

(d) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words; or

(e) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the Assembly.

Irrelevancy or repetition.

23. The Speaker after having called the attention of the Assembly to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of members.

24. (1) The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Assembly and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session, the Speaker may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings in the Assembly for any period not longer than the remainder of the session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The Speaker may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Assembly suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Publication of Bills.

25. The Speaker may order the publication in the Gazette of any Bill (together with the Statement of Obejçts and Reasons accompanying it) although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bill.

26. (1) Any member other than a Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Ordinance cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Government, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires such sanction under the Ordinance the question shall be referred to the Government and their decision on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this Rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

27. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

Publication.

28. (1) No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill, and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee shall be made by any member other than the member in charge, except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge.

Person by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made.

(2) For the purpose of this Rule "member in charge of the Bill" means, in the case of a Government Bill, any member acting on behalf of the Government, and in any other case, the member who has introduced the Bill.

29. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move:

Notice of resolutions.

Provided that the Speaker, with the consent of the Minister concerned, may allow it to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days.

30. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a declaration of opinion by the Assembly.

Restrictions on subject for discussion.

(2) No resolution shall be moved on any matter relating to or affecting the subjects referred to in Rule 12.

31. Subject to the restrictions contained in Section 12 of the Ordinance and the Rules and to the provisions of the Standing Orders any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest:

Form and contents of resolution.

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely,—

(a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise substantially one definite issue;

(b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity;

(c) it shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision within the space of one year previous.

32. The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution and may disallow any resolution when, in his opinion, it does not comply with the Rules or the Standing Orders, and shall disallow any resolution if it infringes the rule as to the subject matter of resolutions.

Admissibility of resolutions.

33. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Assembly shall be forwarded to the Government.

Copy to Government.

34. Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Ordinance or by these Rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions, except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker who, if he admits the motion, will allot a day for its discussion in consultation with the Leader of the House.

Discussion of matters of general public interest otherwise than as a resolution.

35. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

Motion of no confidence in Ministers.

(*a*) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon;

(*b*) the member asking for leave must leave with the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move three days before the date on which he intends to move it.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the Assembly and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than forty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted, and that the motion will be taken on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked, as he may appoint. If less than forty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

36. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

Resignation of Ministers.

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) On such statement no debate shall be allowed.

Provided that a Minister shall be entitled, after the member has made his statement, to make a statement pertinent thereto.

37. The Annual Financial Statement of the estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the United State in respect of each Financial Year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Assembly on such day as the Government may direct.

The Budget.

38. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of Government, provided that the Finance Minister may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments.

Demands for grants.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these Rules, the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Minister may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Assembly.

39. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages namely:—

Stages of Budget debate in Assembly.

(a) a general discussion, and
(b) the voting of demands for grants.

40. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented, and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein but no motion shall be moved at this stage nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.

General discussion.

(2) The Finance Minister shall have a geneeal right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

41. (1) The Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, shall allot so many days as may be compatiable with the public interest for the discussion and voting of the demands for grants.

Voting of grants.

(2) On the last day of the allotted days at five o' clock the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

42. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Government communicated to the Assembly.

Motions at this stage.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to reduce any grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) No amendments to motions to reduce any grant shall be permissible.

(4) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate, appear in the Budget.

43. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the Assembly in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part, shall be dealt with in accordance with the foregoing Rules as if it were the Budget.

Presentation of Budget in parts.

44. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Assembly by the Finance Minister, and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if it were a demand for a grant.

Excess grants.

45. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Assembly for a supplementary or additional grant when—

Supplementary or additional grants.

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purpose of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year:

Provided that, when funds to meet a proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by re-appropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the Assembly, and if the Assembly assents to the demand, funds may be made available.

(2) An estimate may be presented to the Assembly for an additional or supplementary grant in respect of any demand to which the Assembly has previously refused its assent or the amount of which the Assembly has reduced.

(3) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if they were demands for grants.

46. As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year a Committee on Public Accounts shall, subject to the provisions of this Rule, be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the appropriation accounts of the Government and the report of the Financial Secretary thereon and such other matters as the Finance Minister may refer to the Committee.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than seven members including the Chairman. They shall be elected by the Assembly from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote or in such other manner as the Speaker may determine. The term of office of members of the Committee shall be one year, but any member shall be eligible for re-election. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be three.

(3) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur by election in the manner aforesaid, and any person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is elected would, under the provisions of this Rule, have held office.

(4) The Finance Minister shall be the Chairman of the Committee and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

Control of Committee on Public Accounts.

47. (1) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government and the report of the Financial Secretary thereon, it shall be the duty of the Public Accounts Committee to satisfy itself—

(a) that the money shown in the Accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;

(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and

(c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Finance Minister.

(2) It shall also be the duty of the Public Accounts Committee—

(a) to examine such trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts, and balance sheets, as the Government may have required to be prepared, and the Financial Secretary's report thereon; and

(b) to consider the report of the Financial Secretary in cases where the Government may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stock.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS.

1. (1) These Standing Orders may be called "The Legislative Assembly Standing Orders."

Short title and commencement

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. (1) In these Standing Orders, unless the context otherwise requires—

Definitions.

"The Ordinance" means the United State of Travancore and Cochin Legislative Assembly (Second) Ordinance, 1124;

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of the Raj Pramukh;

"Finance Minister" means the Minister in charge of Finance;

"Member" means a Member of the Assembly;

"Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers and includes any member to whom such Minister may delegate any function assigned to him under these Standing Orders;

"Notification" means a notification in the Gazette;

"Speaker" means the Speaker of the Assembly and includes any other person when presiding over the Assembly;

"Secretary" means the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

(2) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Ordinance and not herein-before defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Ordinance.

(3) In the computation of "clear days", Sundays and holidays are not excluded, but the day of the meeting and the day of receipt of notice by the Secretary are excluded.

I. SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY, ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS AND GIVING OF NOTICES.

3. (1) The Speaker shall by notification appoint the date and place for a session of the Assembly.

Summoning of Assembly.

(2) The Secretary shall issue a summons to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the Assembly.

(3) The Assembly shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the Assembly, may, from time to time, direct.

Lapse of pending notices on termination of a session.

4. On the termination of a session—

(1) all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notice must be given for the next session:

Provided that fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction has been granted under the Ordinance if the sanction has ceased to be operative.

(2) Bills which have been introduced shall be carried over to the pending list of business of the next session:

Provided that, if the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion in regard to the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse, unless the Assembly, on a motion by that member in the next session, makes a special order for the continuance of the Bill.

Time of meeting.

5. Meetings of the Assembly shall, subject to the direction of the Speaker, ordinarily commence at 11 A. M. and ordinarily terminate at 4-30 P. M.

Arrangement of Government business.

6. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may determine.

Precedence of non-official Bills.

7. (1) The relative precedence of notices of Bills given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot to be held, in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, on such day, not being less than fifteen days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the Speaker may direct:

Provided that the Speaker may, from time to time, make such variations in the said procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient.

(2) On a day allotted for the disposal of non-official Bills, Bills which have already been introduced by non-official members shall have priority over all other business provided that the notice required by the Rules, or Standing Orders, has been given. And such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely:—

(a) Bills returned by the Raj Pramukh with a message under Section 14 of the Ordinance;

(b) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;

(c) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which the Report of a Select Committee has been presented;

(d) other Bills.

(3) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-order (2) shall be determined by ballot to be held at such time and in such manner as the Speaker may direct :

Provided that Bills falling under clause (d) which remain over from the preceding session shall, subject to the provisions of sub-order (2) of Standing Order 4, have priority over other such Bills in the order of the date of their introduction.

Precedence of resolutions.

8. The relative precedence of notices of resolutions given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot, to be held, in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I on such day not being less than fifteen days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the Speaker may direct:

Provided that the Speaker may, from time to time, make such variations in the said procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient.

List of business.

9. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in the Rules or these Standing Orders, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Speaker.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by the Rules or Standing Orders, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.

(4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than five resolutions (in addition to any resolution which has been commenced on, and is outstanding from, a previous day) shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of non-official resolutions.

Business outstanding at the end of day.

10. Non-official business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day :

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in Standing Orders 7 and 8, any such business which has commenced and remains part-discussed at the end of the day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.

Time for questions.

11. The first hour of every meeting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.

12. (1) Every notice required by the Rules or Standing Orders shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary, and signed by the member giving notice, and shall be left at the Assembly Office which shall be open for this purpose between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.

Giving of notice by members.

(2) Notices left when the office is closed shall be treated as given on the next open day.

13. (1) The Secretary shall make every effort to circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is, by these Standing Orders, required to be made available for the use of members.

Giving of notice to members.

(2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

II. QUESTIONS.

14. Questions, which have not been disallowed, shall be entered in the list of questions for the day, and shall be called, if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

List of questions.

15. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the Speaker may, in his discretion, determine.

Questions how put.

16. If, on a question being called, it is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent the Speaker at the request of any member, may direct that the answer to it be given.

Answers to withdrawn questions.

III. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT FOR PURPOSES OF DEBATE.

17. Leave to make a motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

Time of asking leave for motion for adjournment.

18. The member asking for leave must, before the commencement of the sitting of the day, leave with the Secretary a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed.

Method of asking leave.

19. (1) On a motion to adjourn for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the only question that may be put shall be "That the Assembly do now adjourn":

Limitation of time of discussion.

Provided that, if the debate is not concluded by 6 P. M. it shall automatically terminate and no question shall be put.

(2) No speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration.

IV. General rules of procedure.

20. The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may direct.

Seating of members.

21. A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the Assembly shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks, and shall address the Speaker. At any time if the Speaker rises, any member speaking shall resume his seat.

Members to rise when speaking.

22. When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the Assembly, he shall ask the question through the Speaker.

Explanations.

23. (1) A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly shall be brought forward by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion proposed by a member.

Motions.

(2) Votes may be taken by voices or division and shall be taken by division if any member so desires. The Speaker shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(3) The result of a division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.

24. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session:

Repetition of motions.

Provided that nothing in this Standing Order shall, unless the Speaker in any case otherwise directs, be deemed to prevent the making of any of the following motions, namely:—

(a) any motion for the amendment of a Bill which has been recommitted to a Select Committee;

(b) any motion for the amendment of a Bill made after the return of the Bill by the Raj Pramukh for reconsideration by the Assembly;

(c) any motion for the amendment of a Bill which is consequential on, or designed merely to alter the drafting of, another amendment which has been carried;

(d) any motion which has to be or may be made within a period determined by or under the Rules or Standing Orders.

25. (1) After the member who moves has spoken other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled except by the permission of the Speaker to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.

Order of speeches and right of reply.

(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by the Rules or these Standing Orders, no member shall speak more than once to any motion except with the permission of the Speaker for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.

(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a non-official member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied:

Provided that nothing in this sub-order shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of a motion to reduce any demand for grant or to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution, save with the permission of the Speaker.

(4) The Speaker may in all cases address the Assembly before putting a question to the vote.

26. (1) An amendment must be relevant to, and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed.

Rules as to amendment.

(2) An amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) An amendment on a question must not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question given at the same stage of any Bill or other matter.

(4) (a) The Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which is in his opinion frivolous.

(b) In respect of any motion, or in respect of any Bill, the Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.

27. (1) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move "That the question be now put", and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of the Rules or the Standing Orders or an infringment of the right of reasonable debate the Speaker shall then put the motion "That the question be now put".

Closure.

(2) At any time after a motion has been made in respect of a Bill promoted by a Minister, the Minister may request the Speaker to put the question, and unless it appears to the Speaker that the

request is an abuse of the Rules or these Standing Orders, or an infringment of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the question.

(3) Where a motion is made under sub-order (1), or a request is made under sub-order (2), the motion, and, if it is carried, the question, or, as the case may be, the question shall be put without amendment or debate:

Provided that the Speaker may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under these Standing Orders.

Strangers.

28. The admission to the Assembly Chamber of—

(1) visitors to Visitors' gallery,

(2) representatives of the Press to the Press gallery, and

(3) officials to the Official gallery, during the sittings of the Assembly shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Speaker.

Power to order withdrawal of strangers.

29. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order the visitors or Press gallery to be cleared.

V. Introduction of Bills.

Motion for leave to introduce.

30. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question.

VI. Motions after Introduction.

Motions after introduction.

31. When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely—

(a) that it be taken into consideration by the Assembly either at once or at some future day to be then specified; or

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee:

Provided that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for three days before the day on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker in his discretion allows the motion to be made.

Discussion of principle of Bills.

32. (1) On the day on which any such motion is made, or on any subequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.

(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but if the member in charge moves that his Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

VII. Select Committees.

Composition of Select Committee.

33. (1) The Minister concerned with the Bill, the member who introduced the Bill and the Minister of Law shall be members of every Select Committee, and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for appointment of such a Committee.

(2) The other members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Assembly when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made, or a motion is made by way of amendment under sub-order (2) of Standing Order 32.

(3) (*a*) The Minister of Law shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(*b*) If the Chairman of the Committee be absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.

(*c*) In the case of an equality of votes, the question shall be decided in the negative.

(4) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before them.

Quorum of Select Committee.

34. (1) At the time of the appointment by the Assembly of the members of a Select Committee the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committe shall be fixed by the Assembly.

(2) If at the time fixed for any meeting of the Select Committee, or if at any time during any such meeting, the quorum of members fixed by the Assembly is not present the Chairman of the Committee shall either suspend the meeting until a quorum is present or adjourn the Committee to some future day.

(3) Where the Select Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-order (2) on two successive dates fixed for meetings of the Committee, the Chairman shall report the fact to the Assembly.

Report by Select Committee.

35. (1) After publication in the Gazette of a Bill, as required by the Rules, the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred shall make a report thereon.

(2) Such report shall be made not sooner than three months from the date of the first publication of the Bill in the Gazette, unless the Assembly orders the report to be made sooner:

Provided that the time-limit referred to in this sub-order shall not apply in the case of Bills imposing taxation.

(3) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(4) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by the Rules has taken place and the date on which the publication has taken place.

(5) If any member of a Select Committee desires to record a minute of dissent on any point, he must sign the report stating that he does so subject to his minute of dissent, and must at the same time hand in his minute.

Presentation of report.

36. (1) The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Assembly by the member in charge of the Bill.

(2) In presenting a report the member in charge shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate at this stage.

Printing and publication of report.

37. (1) The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the Assembly. The report with the amended Bill shall be published in the Gazette.

(2) If any member is unacquainted with English, the Secretary shall also, if requested, cause the report to be translated for his use into Tamil or Malayalam.

Procedure after presentation of report.

38. (1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill, the member in charge may move—

(a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration :

Provided that any member of the Assembly may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for seven days, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in his discretion allows the report to be taken into consideration ; or

(b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be re-committed either—

(i) without limitation, or

(ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or

(iii) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or an additional provision in the Bill.

(2) If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted.

VIII. Consideration, Amendment and Passing of Bills.

39. When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may propose an amendment of the Bill.

Proposal of amendments.

40. (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given two clear days before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

Notice of amendments.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every notice of a proposed amendment to be printed and a copy thereof to be made available for the use of every member.

(3) If any member present is unacquainted with English, the Secretary shall also, if requested, cause every such notice to be translated for his use into Malayalam or Tamil.

41. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made "That this clause stand part of the Bill".

Order of amendments.

42. Notwithstanding anything in these Standing Orders, it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Assembly clause by clause. When this procedure is adopted, the Speaker shall call each clause separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question; "That this clause (or as the case may be, that the clause as amended) stand part of the Bill".

Submission of Bills clause by clause.

43. (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.

Passing of Bills.

(2) If any amendment of the Bill is made, any member may object to any motion being made, on the same day, that the Bill be passed, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows the motion to be made.

(3) Where the objection prevails, a motion that the Bill be passed may be brought forward on any future day.

(4) To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration.

Withdrawal of Bills. 44. The member who has introduced a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill: and if such leave is granted, no further motion may be made with reference to the Bill.

Authentication of Bills. 45. (1). When a Bill is passed by the Assembly, a copy thereof shall be signed by the Speaker.

(2) The copy of the Bill shall then be forwarded by the Secretary to the Premier for submission to the Raj Pramukh.

Reconsideration by the Assembly of Bills passed. 46. When a Bill which has been passed by the Assembly is returned by the Raj Pramukh for reconsideration by the Assembly, the point or points referred for re-consideration shall be put before the Assembly by the Speaker and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill, or in such other way as the Speaker may consider most convenient for their consideration by the Assembly.

IX. Resolutions.

Motion and withdrawal of resolutions. 47. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, when called on, either:—

(a) withdraw the resolution in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect; or

(b) move the resolution, in which case he shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing on the list of business:

Provided that the member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf, and the member so authorised may move it accordingly.

(2) If the member when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker move the resolution standing in his name. But if no member has been so authorised or such permission is not granted, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Duration of speeches. 48. No speech on a resolution, except with the permission of the Speaker, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.

Limits of discussion. 49. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly limited to the subject of the resolution.

50. After a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to the Rules and Standing Orders relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.

Amendments.

51. (1) If notice of such amendment has not been given two clear days before the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

Notice of amendments.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed and a copy thereof to be made available for the use of every member.

52. (1) A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the Assembly.

Withdrawal of resolutions.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw, except with the permission of the Speaker.

53. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the Speaker shall, before taking the sense of the Assembly thereon, state or read to the Assembly the terms of the original motion and of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

Order of amendments.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Speaker to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

54. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker to divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote as he may think fit.

Division of resolution.

55. If a resolution which has been admitted is not discussed during the session, it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Resolutions not discussed.

56. (1) When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution.

Effect of motion and withdrawal.

(2) When a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the Assembly, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.

X. The Budget.

57. There shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day on which it is presented to the Assembly.

Budget not to be discussed on presentation.

58. If notice of a motion to omit or reduce any grant has not been given two clear days before the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker in his discretion allows the motion to be made.

Notice of motions.

XI. —COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE RAJ PRAMUKH AND THE ASSEMBLY AND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

59. Communications from the Assembly to the Raj Pramukh shall be made—

Communication to the Raj Pramukh.

(1) by formal address, after motion made and carried in the Assembly; and

(2) through the Speaker.

60. Communications from the Raj Pramukh to the Assembly are made by written message through the Speaker.

Communications from the Raj Pramukh.

61. The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the Assembly at each of its meetings, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

Report of proceedings.

XII. PETITIONS RELATING TO BILLS.

62. Petitions relating to a Bill which has been published under rule 25 or which has been introduced or in respect of which notice of a motion has been received under the Standing Orders, may be presented or submitted in accordance with the Standing Orders.

Petitions relating to pending Bills.

63. Any such petition may be presented by a member, or be forwarded to the Secretary, in which latter case the fact shall be reported by him to the Assembly and no debate shall be permitted on the making of such report.

Presentation of petition.

64. A member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form:—

Form of presentation.

"I present a petition signed by.. ....petitioners regarding.. ....Bill" and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.

65. (1) A Committee on Petitions shall be constituted, as soon as may be, after the commencement of each session, and shall consist of five members nominated by the Speaker of whom two shall be Chairmen of the Assembly. The person whose name appears first in the panel of such Chairmen shall be Chairman of the Committee and in the absence of such person, the other Chairman of the Assembly shall preside.

Nomination of committee on petitions.

(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, fill up any vacancies occurring on the Committee during the session.

66. Every petition after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, shall be referred to the Committee.

Reference to Committee.

67. The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and shall report to the Assembly stating the subject-matter of the petition, the number of persons by whom it is signed and whether it is in conformity with the Standing Orders. If the petition complies with the Standing Orders, the Committee may, in its direction, direct that it be circulated as a paper to the Bill to which it relates. The Committee shall in its report state whether circulation has or has not been directed, and, where circulation has not been directed, the Speaker may in his discretion direct that the petition be circulated. Such circulation shall be of the petition *in extenso* or of a summary thereof as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

Examination and report by Committee.

68. Every petition shall—

Counter-signature of petitions.

(i) If presented by a member, be countersigned by him; and

(ii) be couched in respectful and temperate language.

69. The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by the signatory, if literate by his signature, and if illiterate by his thumb impression.

Authentication of signatories to petitions.

70. Every petition shall be addressed to the Legislative Assembly and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioners in regard to the Bill to which it relates.

Petitions to whom to be addressed and how to be concluded.

71. The general form of petitions set out in Schedule II, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used and, if used, shall be sufficient.

General form of petitions.

XIII. Amendment to Standing Orders.

72. (1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs not less than one month's notice of a motion for leave to amend the Standing Orders shall be given, and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments.

Notice of proposal to amend.

(2) The motion shall be set down for such day as the Speaker may direct.

73. When the motion is reached, the Speaker shall read the draft amendments and ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places and if more than twenty five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Assembly.

Procedure.

74. (1) Where a member has the leave of the Assembly to proceed, he shall move that the draft amendments be referred to a Select Committee.

Reference to Select Committee.

(2) If that motion is carried, the draft amendments shall be referred to a Select Committee of which the Deputy Speaker or a Chairman of the Assembly nominated by the Speaker shall be the Chairman. The remaining members, who shall be seven in number shall be selected by the Assembly in such manner as the Speaker may determine.

75. After a draft has been referred to a Select Committee the procedure in regard to Bills similarly committed shall, as far as may be, be followed with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Subsequent procedure.

XIV. Duties of the Secretary.

76. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified by any Rule or Standing Order—

Duties of Secretary.

(1) to take charge of the records of the Assembly,

(2) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings,

(3) to prepare and publish full reports of the proceedings of the Assembly under the direction of the Speaker and to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed,

(4) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Acts and the headings and arrangements of Chapters and the numbering of the clauses thereof, and to check and correct the references to the numbers of the clauses etc., made in Bills,

(5) to note the questions and resolutions which are not admissible under the Rules and Standing Orders,

(6) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Assembly and generally to assist the Assembly.

SCHEDULE I.

(See Standing Orders 7 (1) and (8.)

Ballot procedure for determining relative precedence of non-official Bills and Resolutions—

1. Not less than seventeen days before each day allotted for the disposal of non officials business, the Secretary will cause to be placed in the Assembly Office a numbered list. This list will be kept open for two days, and during those days and at hours when the office is open, any member who wishes to give or has given notice of a resolution, or has given notice of a Bill, as the case may be, may have his name entered in the case of a ballot for resolutions, against one number only, or, in the case of a ballot for Bills against one number for each Bill of which he has given notice up to the number of three.

2. The ballot will be held in the Committee room before the Secretary, and any member who wishes to attend may do so.

3. Papers with numbers corresponding to those against which entries have been made on the numbered list will be placed in a box.

4. A clerk will take out at hazard from the box one of the papers and the Secretary will call out from the list the corresponding name, which will then be entered on a priority list. This procedure will be carried out till all the numbers or, in the case of a ballot for resolutions, five numbers have been drawn.

5. Priority on the list will entitle the member to have set down in the order of his priority for the day with reference to which the ballot is held any Bill or any resolution, as the case may be, of which he has given the notice required by the Rules or Standing Orders:

Provided that he shall then and there specify such Bill or Bills or such resolution.

SCHEDULE II.

(See Standing Order 71.)

FORM OF PETITION RELATING TO A MATTER UNDER THE CONSIDERATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

To The Legislative Assembly.

	Whereas a Bill (or other matter) entitled a Bill (or other matter)
(Here insert title of Bill, if it relates to a Bill or other particulars in other cases)	....
	....
	is now under the consideration of the Assembly the humble petition of....................................
(Here insert name and address of the petitioner).	....
	....
(Here insert concise statement of case,)	showeth..
	....
	and accordingly your petitioner prays that..............................
(Here enter the prayer.)	....
	....
	and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
	Signature of Petitioner.
	Counter-signature of member presenting.

Huzur Cutchery,
Trivandrum 27th July 1949.

By Order,
V. KUNJUKRISHNAN.
Secretary to Government.

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